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### NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

#### ISSUE (QUARTER)

August 2010

#### Release Date

25 August 2010

### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

### SUMMARY COMMENTARY



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In fACT provides statistical analysis and commentary on a wide range of issues and draws extensively on information provided from other agencies together with ABS data. Key indicators provide a quick reference to social and economic statistics while quantitative analysis on various subjects surrounding the economy, the environment and social statistics are included. It also contains topical articles together with easy to interpret maps of Canberra and the surrounding region.

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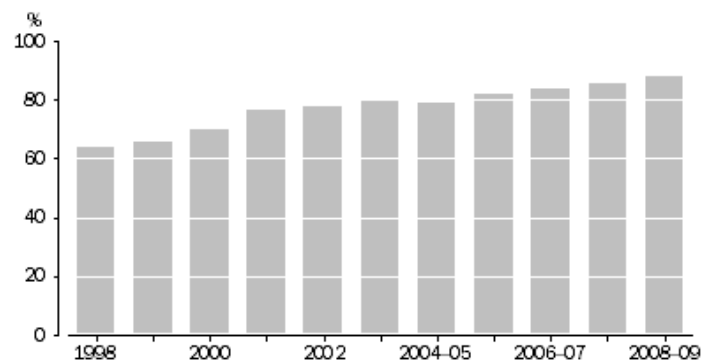
### FEATURE ARTICLE 1: INTERNET ACCESSIBILITY

#### INTERNET ACCESSIBILITY

Subsequent to the development of personal computers, in 1998, the majority (62%) of ACT households without a computer did not yet own one because they either had no use for a computer or the costs were too high. However, this view has changed dramatically over the past decade. The capabilities of computers used by households have increased significantly while also becoming more affordable. In 1998, 64% of households in the ACT had access to a home computer and this has increased steadily to 88% over 10 years.

#### ACT Households with access to a home computer



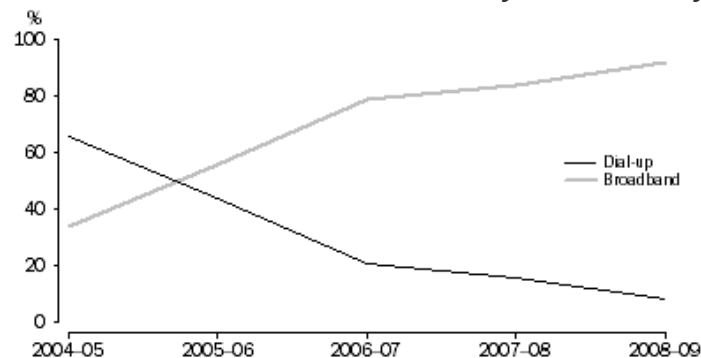


Source: Household use of Information Technology, 1998 - 2008-09 (cat no. 8146.0)

The number of households in the ACT with home Internet access more than tripled from 27% in 1998 to 82% in 2008-09. Over the same period, the ACT maintained the highest proportion of home Internet connectivity of all states and territories.

In 2004-05, dial-up access was the preferred Internet connection type for ACT households that indicated they had either a dial-up or broadband connection; 66% had dial-up, compared with 34% which had broadband. In the following year, broadband became the preferred connection type. In 2008-09, 92% of these households connected to the Internet by broadband while only 8% remained on dial-up. Of the households in the ACT with broadband Internet access in 2008-09, the three most common connection types were: Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL/SDSL) 60%, cable 10% and wireless 8%, the connection speeds of which far exceed that of dial-up. The Australian Government plans to continue improving Internet infrastructure through the National Broadband Network with the objective of providing 90 per cent of homes, schools and workplaces with 'fibre to the premise' delivering speeds of 100 megabits per second and connecting all other premises with next generation wireless and satellite technologies, offering speeds of 12 megabits per second or more. ([National Broadband Network - Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy](#))

#### ACT households with Internet access by connection type

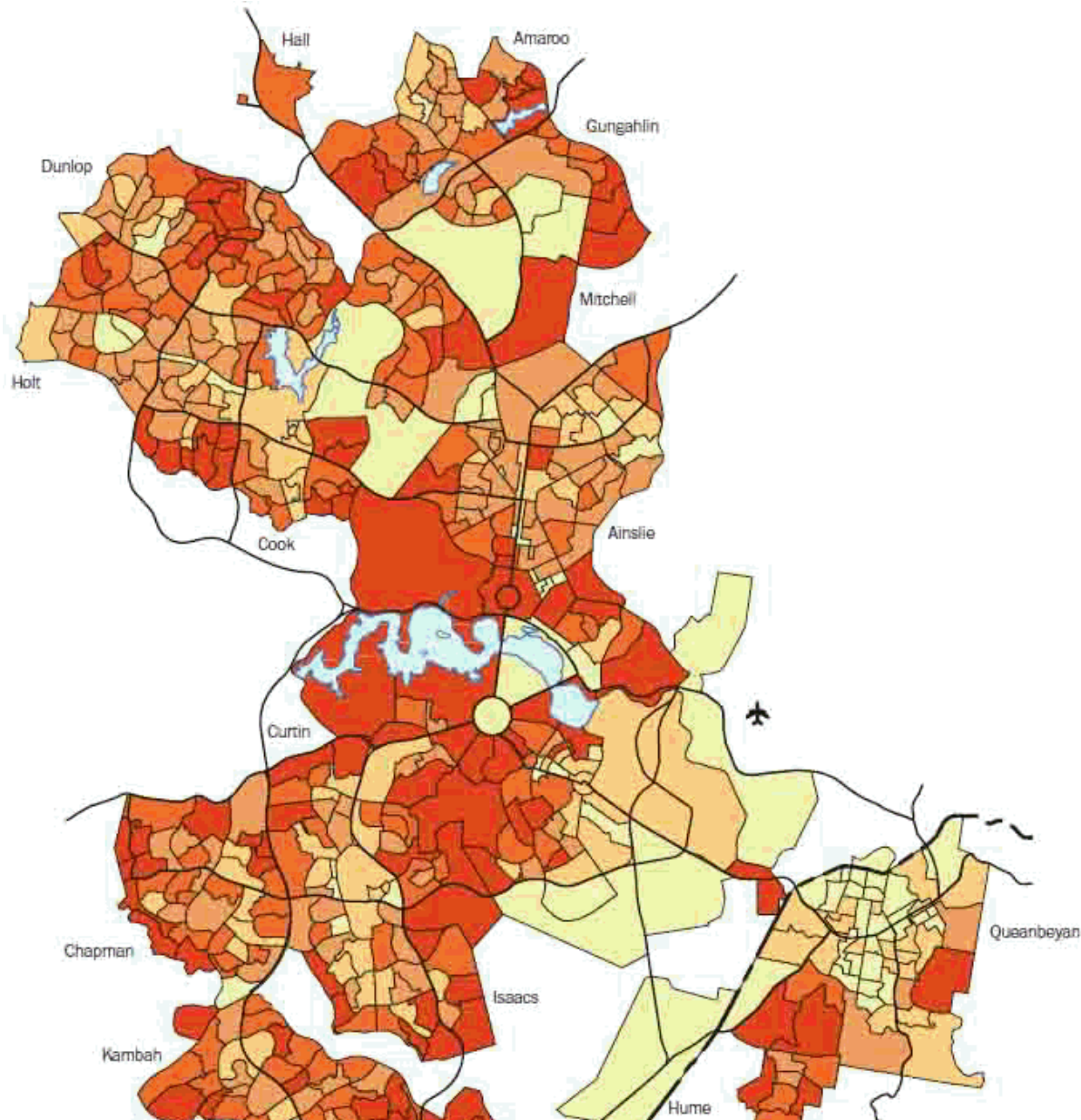


Source: Household use of Information Technology, 2004-05 - 2008-09 (cat no. 8146.0)

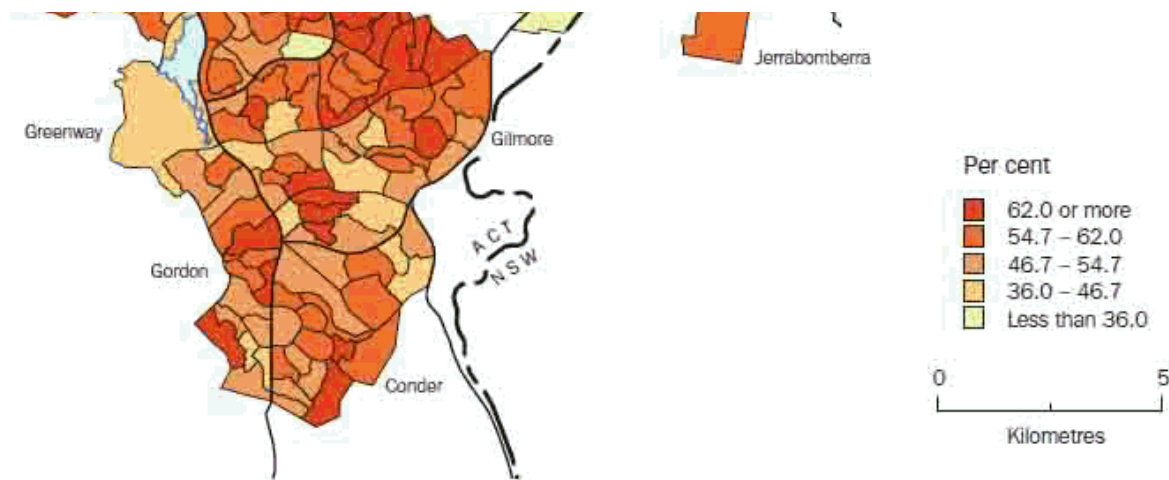


At the time of the 2006 Census, Forrest, Fadden, O'Malley, Macarthur, Chapman and Barton were some of the ACT's suburbs which had the highest proportions of occupied private dwellings with a broadband connection. The ACT also had the highest proportion of households completing their 2006 Census form online using the ABS eCensus with 16%, seven percentage points higher than the national average.

**ACT DWELLINGS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS, 2006, as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings (b)**







(b) Excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other not classifiable households'

Source: 2006 Census data - Customised map from [Canberra...A Social Atlas, 2006](#) (cat no. 2030.8).

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## FEATURE ARTICLE 2: CHILDREN AND CYBER SAFETY

### CHILDREN AND CYBER SAFETY

Since the development of computers and more recently the Internet, computers have become prevalent in virtually every aspect of modern life. Now encompassing a vast array of functionality such as education, research, entertainment and social interaction, demand for computers and the Internet by children has increased significantly. In an attempt to filter the rapidly expanding, and perhaps offensive, content available for consumption on the Internet by children, the Australian Government has proposed mandatory on-line content filtering to commence in 2010.

Internet access in ACT homes has been steadily increasing over the years and in 2008-09, 75% of children (persons aged 4 - 15 years) reported they accessed the internet from their home, up from 51% in 2002-03. School remained the second most common point of access in 2008-09 with 66%.

There were 31,000 children in the ACT that accessed the Internet from home in 2008-09. The percentage of these children using the Internet for 10 hours or more per week was 19%, equal highest with Victoria.



### Children aged 5-14, Usual weekly hours of internet use at home - 2008-09

	Total children who accessed the internet at home '000	2 hours or less %	3 to 4 hours %	5 to 9 hours %	10 to 19 hours %	20 hours or more %	Don't know %
New South Wales	657	41	18	20	12	^5	^5
Victoria	493	38	19	21	15	^4	*3
Queensland	417	48	15	19	12	^4	*1
South Australia	133	42	18	^20	^13	^5	*3
Western Australia	197	44	^17	23	^11	^3	*2
Tasmania	41	42	^15	^21	^14	*4	*4
Northern Territory	15	^36	^18	^26	^12	**2	*6
Australian Capital Territory	31	42	^16	^21	^11	*8	**2

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

Source: [Household use of Information Technology, 2008-09](#) (cat no. 8146.0)

The most common Internet activity undertaken by children accessing the Internet at home in the ACT was education related (86%), followed by playing online games (74%), an increase of 80% in the number of children playing online games from 2003. Watching or downloading audio visual content was significantly higher than the national average (39% compared with 29% respectively).

During 2008-09, 95% of the children who accessed the Internet reported they had not experienced a personal safety or security problem with the Internet. All other states and territories had similar findings between 95% and 97%. The most common problem experienced nation-wide by the 2.2 million children who used the internet was accessing inappropriate material (33,000). Having the highest rate of Internet connectivity in Australia, the majority of ACT households have taken steps to protect their children's personal safety while using the Internet at home, from passive methods such as educating children about safe and appropriate use of the Internet (88%) to installing Internet content filters (58%) and supervising and monitoring children's use of the Internet (93%).

The Australian Government has recently proposed to make Internet content filtering mandatory and take it one step further to the Internet Service Provider (ISP) level to lessen the responsibility on households. Subject to legislative processes, it could become a requirement for all ISPs to block



overseas hosted Refused Classification (RC) material and ISPs would be encouraged to offer additional ISP level filtering to subscribers to block potentially harmful material such as X18+ and gambling websites. The RC Content list will be based on complaints to the Australia Communications and Media Authority and also include lists compiled from highly reputable overseas organisations. ([ISP filtering, Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy](#))

Concerns have been raised from the Internet community over ISP level filtering in Australia. Although the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy (DBCDE) acknowledges that it is possible to circumvent the filter ([ISP filtering - frequently asked questions, DBCDE](#)), it is a key component of the Australian Government's cyber-safety plan.

"Filtering of online material at the ISP level reflects the view that ISPs should take some responsibility for enabling the blocking of such content on the internet". This is consistent with the recent child online protection guidelines issued by the International Telecommunications Union. The guidelines state that the strategic objective for the internet industry for child internet safety should be to reduce the availability of, and restrict access to, harmful or illegal content and conduct. ISP-level content filtering is already occurring in other countries, including Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom". ([ISP filtering, DBCDE](#))

After the introduction of Canada's voluntary ISP filtering in 2006, the number of Canadians aged 16 years and over who were concerned with Internet privacy decreased by 1.5% between 2005 and 2007 (Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 358-0128). With plans of mandatory filtering and a considerably wider scope than that of Canada's, it is unknown what impact it will have in Australia.

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### POPULATION

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

			Dec Qtr 2008	Mar Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009
Australian Capital Territory(a)						
Estimated resident population	psns		p348 506	p350 910	p352 189	p353 626
Change from previous quarter	%		..	p0.7	p0.4	p0.4
Australia(b)						
Estimated resident population	psns		p21 722 820	p21 859 477	p21 955 256	p22 065 671
Change from previous quarter	%		..	p0.6	p0.4	p0.5

.. not applicable

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

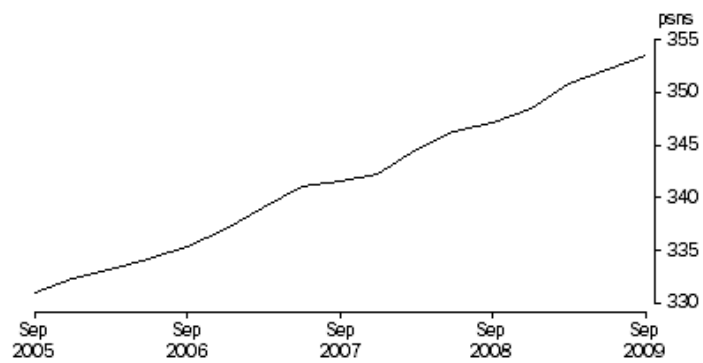
(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Includes 'Other Territories'.

Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0).

**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Australian Capital Territory**





Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

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### TOURISM

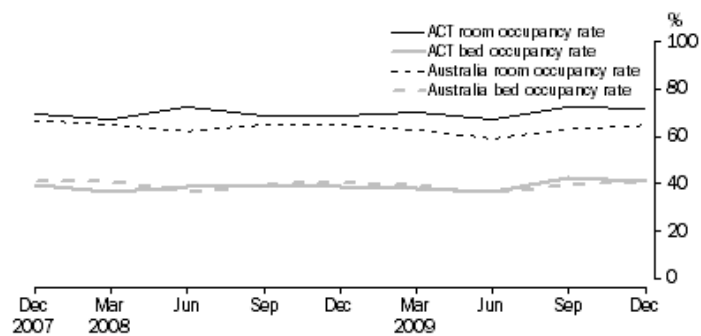
#### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms

		Mar Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009
Australian Capital Territory					
Establishments	no.	56	56	56	55
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	52 578	48 632	54 502	54 317
Room occupancy rate	%	70.6	67.5	72.6	71.7
Australia					
Establishments	no.	4 301	4 292	4 301	4 310
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	1 928 783	1 739 272	1 930 613	2 030 540
Room occupancy rate	%	62.9	59.1	63.1	64.7

Source: [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0).

#### ROOM AND BED OCCUPANCY RATE(a)





(a) Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms.  
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).



(a) Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms.  
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

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### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

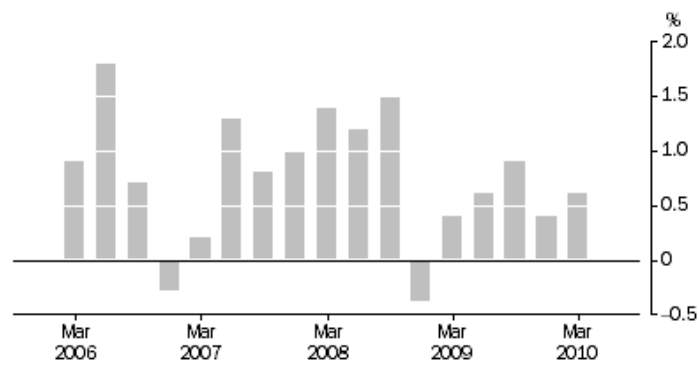
#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010
	%	%	%	%
All groups				
Canberra				
Change from previous quarter	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	2.1	1.4	2.3	2.6
Weighted average of 8 capital cities				
Change from previous quarter	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.9

Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0).

**ALL GROUP**, Quarterly change - Canberra





Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

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### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

#### STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND<sup>(a)</sup>, Chain volume measures<sup>(b)</sup>: Trend

		Mar Qtr 2009	Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009
Australian Capital Territory					
State final demand	\$m	10 257	10 441	10 718	10 991
Change from previous quarter	%	-0.2	1.8	2.7	2.5
Australia					
Domestic final demand	\$m	307 412	309 093	312 577	316 876
Change from previous quarter	%	-0.2	0.5	1.1	1.4

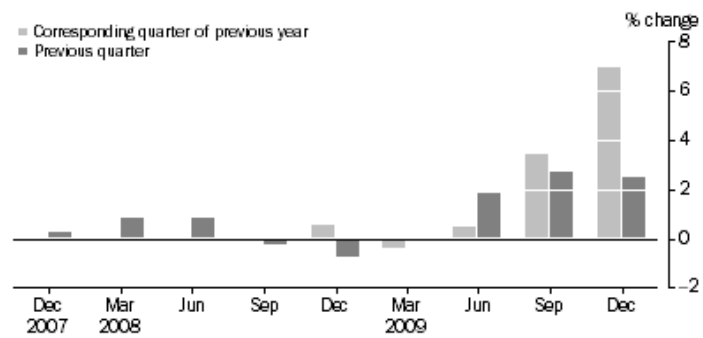
(a) State final demand (SFD) for states/territories is conceptually equivalent to domestic final demand (DFD) for Australia.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0).

#### STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain Volume Measures(a) - Australian Capital Territory: Trend





(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

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### LABOUR FORCE

#### LABOUR FORCE STATUS<sup>(a)</sup>: Trend

		January 2010	February 2010	March 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	198.1	199.4	200.4
Change from previous month	'000	1.3	1.3	1.1
Change from previous year	%	0.8	1.8	2.8
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	7.6	7.5	7.3
Change from previous month	'000	-	-0.1	-0.2
Change from previous year	%	46.6	36.0	22.4
Australia				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	10 946.0	10 972.6	10 991.9
Change from previous month	'000	30.9	26.6	19.3



Change from previous year	%	1.4	1.7	2.0
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	623.9	616.5	611.0
Change from previous month	'000	-8.9	-7.4	-5.6
Change from previous year	%	10.2	3.5	-1.8

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

### LABOUR FORCE STATUS<sup>(a)</sup>: Trend

		January 2010	February 2010	March 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	73.1	73.3	73.6
Change from previous month	% pts	0.3	0.3	0.2
Change from previous year	% pts	0.4	0.9	1.4
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	3.7	3.6	3.5
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-0.1	-0.1
Change from previous year	% pts	1.1	0.9	0.5
Australia				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	65.2	65.2	65.2
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	5.4	5.3	5.3
Change from previous month	% pts	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Change from previous year	% pts	0.4	0.1	-0.2

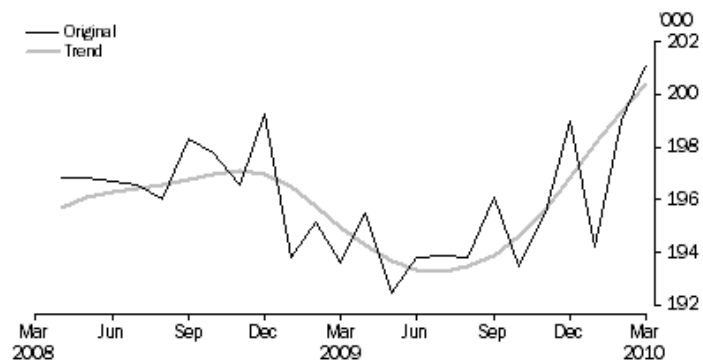
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

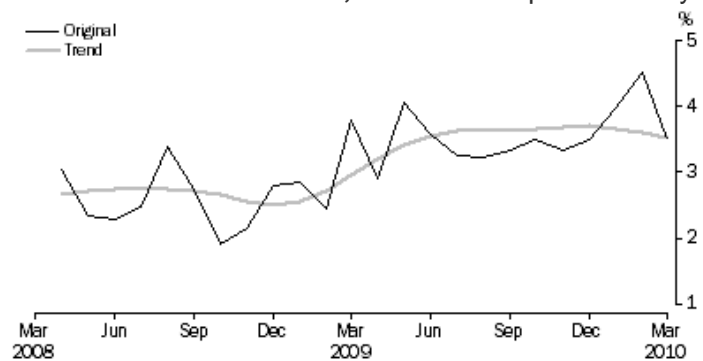
### EMPLOYED PERSONS, Australian Capital Territory





Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Australian Capital Territory



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

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### RETAIL TRADE

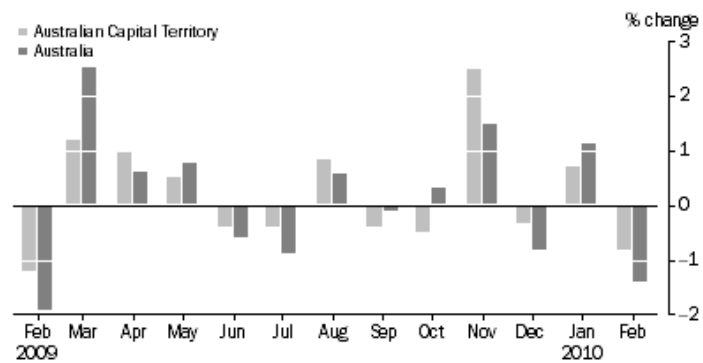
#### RETAIL TURNOVER: Seasonally adjusted

		December 2009	January 2010	February 2010
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>				
Turnover	\$m	375.8	378.5	375.3
Change from previous month	%	-0.4	0.7	-0.8
<b>Australia</b>				
Turnover	\$m	19 894.6	20 118.0	19 827.6
Change from previous month	%	-0.8	1.1	-1.4

Source: [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0).

**RETAIL TURNOVER:.**, Seasonally adjusted





Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

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### BUILDING APPROVALS

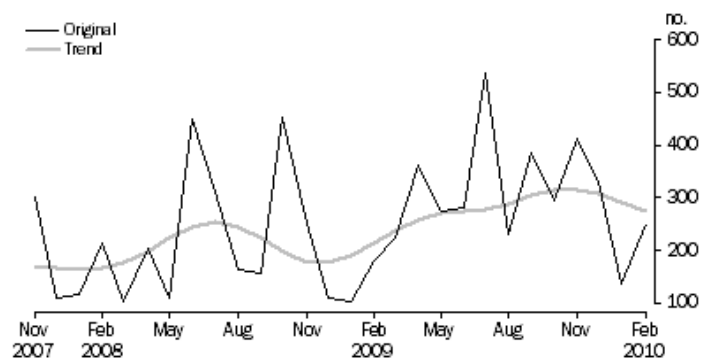
#### BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

		December 2009	January 2010	February 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Dwelling units	no.	307	293	276
Change from previous month	%	-3.0	-4.7	-5.6
Australia				
Dwelling units	no.	14 402	14 592	14 677
Change from previous month	%	2.2	1.3	0.6

Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0).

#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Australian Capital Territory





Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

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### HOUSING FINANCE

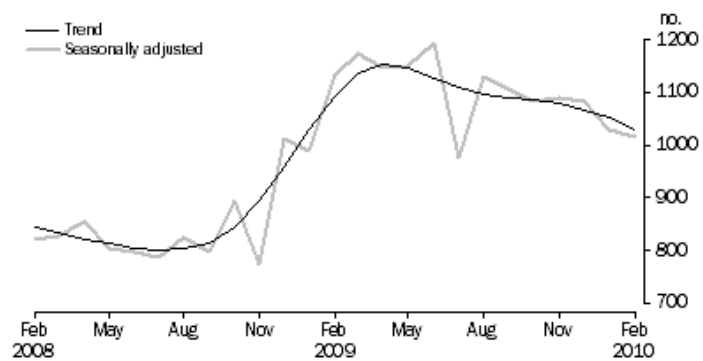
#### HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, Total new housing commitments: Trend

		December 2009	January 2010	February 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Number of commitments	no.	1 066	1 053	1 031
Value of commitments	\$'000	291 880	289 303	285 504
Australia				
Number of commitments	no.	55 610	53 182	51 044
Value of commitments	\$'000	15 504 314	14 985 222	14 515 914

Source: [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0).

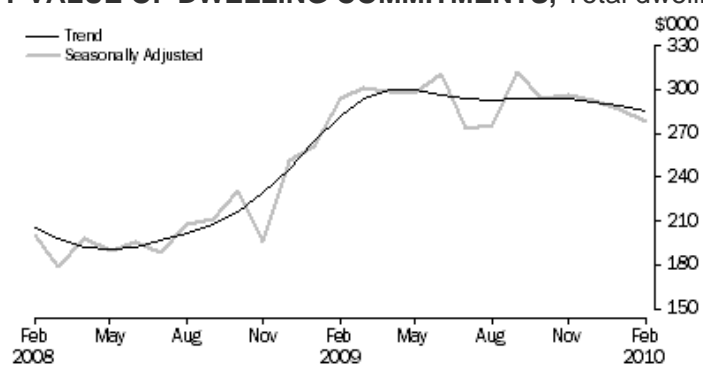
**ACT DWELLING COMMITMENTS**, Owner occupied housing





Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

### ACT VALUE OF DWELLING COMMITMENTS, Total dwellings



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

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### HOUSE PRICE INDEX

#### HOUSE PRICE INDEX

	Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010
	%	%	%	%
Canberra				
Change from previous quarter	3.4	r4.4	p6.0	p5.4
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	-0.2	r7.8	p14.7	p20.6
Weighted average of 8 capital cities				
Change from previous quarter	4.3	4.4	p5.1	p4.8
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	-0.6	6.6	p13.5	p20.0

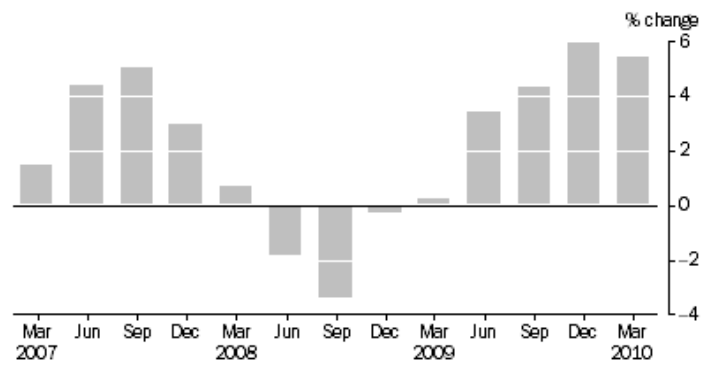
p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

Source: [House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0).

**HOUSE PRICE INDEX, Canberra**





Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

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### COMMENTARY ON KEY INDICATORS

#### [Population](#)

- The preliminary ERP of ACT at 30 September 2009 was 353,626 persons, an increase of 6,511 persons (+1.9%) since 30 September 2008.
- Of this increase, natural increase accounted for 3,151 persons (48.4%) and net overseas migration for 3,982 persons (61.2%), while negative net interstate migration was recorded with a loss of 622 persons (-9.6%).
- Natural increase comprised 4,826 births and 1,675 deaths, net overseas migration comprised 8,751 arrivals and 4,769 departures and net interstate migration comprised 18,089 arrivals and 18,711 departures.

#### [Tourism](#)

- In the December quarter 2009, accommodation takings for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms decreased by 0.3% to \$54.3 million, compared to the previous quarter.
- The December quarter 2009 room occupancy rate of 71.7% for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 0.9 of a percentage point lower than the previous quarter.



- For ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms, the average takings per room night occupied in the December quarter 2009 increased to \$163 from the previous quarter's takings of \$160.

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- The All Groups CPI for Canberra rose 0.6% in the March quarter 2010, compared to a rise of 0.4% in the previous quarter.
- Over the year to March 2010, the All Groups CPI for Canberra rose 2.6%, compared to an annual rise of 2.7% to March 2009.
- The most significant price rises for Canberra in the March quarter 2010 were for **Pharmaceuticals** (+13.1%), **Children's footwear** (+9.4%), **Vegetables** (+8.2%), **Secondary education** (+6.1%), and **Pork** (+5.8%). The most significant offsetting price falls were for **Fruit** (-11.9%), **Audio visual and computing equipment** (-5.7%) and **Domestic holiday travel and accommodation** (-5.6%).

### National accounts

- State final demand for the ACT increased by 2.5% (trend terms) between the September quarter 2009 and the December quarter 2009 - the third quarterly increase in a row. This increase was largely as a result of a rise of 7.1% in private gross fixed capital formation.
- Over the year to the December quarter 2009, state final demand for the ACT increased by 6.9% (trend terms), mainly due to a rise of 23.5% (\$233m) in private gross fixed capital formation.

### Labour Force

- The trend estimate of employment in ACT increased by 1000 to 200,400 persons from February 2010 to March 2010. Full-time employment decreased by 200 to 147,300 persons and part-time employment increased by 1,200 to 53,100 persons.
- From March 2009 to March 2010, the trend estimate of employment for ACT increased by 5,400 with part-time employment accounting for the entire increase.
- The trend estimate of unemployment in ACT decreased by 200 to 7,300 persons from February 2010 to March 2010 and by 1,300 persons from March 2009 to March 2010.
- The trend unemployment rate for ACT decreased by 0.1 of a percentage point to 3.5% from February 2010 to March 2010 and increased by 0.5 of a percentage point from March 2009 to March 2010. From February 2010 to March 2010, the male unemployment rate remained steady at 4.2% while the female unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 of a percentage point to 2.8%.
- The trend participation rate for the ACT increased by 0.3 of a percentage point to 73.6% from February 2010 to March 2010. The male participation rate increased by 0.1 of a percentage point to 77.9% and the female participation rate increased by 0.4 of a percentage point to 69.4%.



### Retail Trade

- In seasonally adjusted terms, total retail turnover in the ACT decreased by 0.8% from January 2010 (\$379m) to February 2010 (\$375m). Nationally, there was a decrease of 1.4% over the same period.
- **Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services** (+3.9%) and **Other retailing** (+1.9%) increased in February 2010, while **Household goods retailing** (-5.5%), **Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing** (-2.6%) were the largest decreases.

### Building Approvals

- The trend estimate for the number of dwelling units approved in the ACT was 276 in February 2010, a decrease of 5.8% from the previous month.
- Over the year to February 2010, there were 3,419 dwelling units approved in the ACT, an increase of 35.6% over that for the year to February 2009 (2,522).

### Housing Finance

- In trend terms, the value of owner occupied housing finance commitments (excluding alterations and additions) in the ACT decreased by 1.0% from January 2010 (\$289m) to February 2010 (\$286m).
- The number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance in the ACT decreased by 2.1% from January 2010 (1,053) to February 2010 (1,031), in trend terms.
- In trend terms over the year to February 2010, there were 13,179 owner occupied housing finance commitments in the ACT, an increase of 25.5% over that for the year to February 2009 (10,505).
- In original terms, the number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance in the ACT for February 2010 was 934. Of this, 12.0% related to the construction of dwellings, 6.5% to the purchase of new dwellings and 81.5% to the purchase of established dwellings (including refinancing).

### House Price Index

- Preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses in Canberra increased by 5.4% in the March quarter 2010 and 20.6% over the year to March 2010.
- The Canberra project home price index increased 0.3% in the March quarter 2010 and 2.5% over the year to March quarter 2010.



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### LABOUR FORCE

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**Age groups**



## EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, By Age

Age group (years)	February 2005				February 2009				February 2010			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>												
15 - 24	18.9	14.2	16.9	35.7	21.3	14.5	15.5	31.3	18.6	12.7	16.6	34.4
25 - 34	34.8	26.1	7.7	16.3	39.9	27.2	7.8	15.8	40.0	27.3	7.0	14.5
35 - 44	32.5	24.4	8.5	17.8	34.2	23.2	9.3	18.8	33.7	23.0	8.7	18.0
45 - 54	32.7	24.6	7.4	15.5	33.3	22.7	8.2	16.6	33.3	22.7	7.3	15.1
55 - 64	13.2	9.9	5.8	12.1	16.7	11.3	6.9	13.9	18.9	12.9	6.3	12.9
65 and over	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.8	3.7	2.0	1.4	2.4	5.1
Total	133.1	100.0	47.5	100.0	147.0	100.0	49.4	100.0	146.7	100.0	48.3	100.0
<b>Australia</b>												
15 - 24	946.7	13.6	787.4	28.7	1 044.5	13.5	850.9	27.7	958.9	12.6	879.2	27.3
25 - 34	1 766.5	25.4	444.9	16.2	1 904.2	24.7	452.5	14.7	1 879.3	24.7	475.4	14.8
35 - 44	1 744.5	25.0	587.6	21.4	1 851.1	24.0	637.6	20.7	1 815.8	23.8	661.8	20.6
45 - 54	1 648.7	23.7	512.2	18.6	1 818.0	23.6	566.4	18.4	1 810.5	23.8	592.8	18.4
55 - 64	777.8	11.2	324.2	11.8	971.1	12.6	426.9	13.9	1 017.4	13.4	451.8	14.0
65 and over	80.4	1.2	91.4	3.3	125.1	1.6	141.1	4.6	136.0	1.8	158.5	4.9
Total	6 964.5	100.0	2 747.7	100.0	7 714.0	100.0	3 075.3	100.0	7 617.9	100.0	3 219.4	100.0

(a) Annual averages.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

### ***Employed full time***

The average number of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) usual residents employed full time in the 12 months ending February 2010 was 146,700, similar to the previous year (147,000), and up 10.2% (+13,600) from February 2005 (133,100). The average number of people employed full time in Australia in the 12 months ending February 2010 was 7.6 million, down 1.2% (-96,100) from the year to February 2009 (7.7 million) and up 9.4% (653,400) from the 12 months ending February 2005 (6.9 million).

From the 12 months ending February 2005 to the 12 months ending February 2010 the number of full time employed persons in the 65 years and over age group in the ACT experienced the strongest growth of all age groups up 900 (+81.8%). Nationally, the 65 years and over age group experienced the strongest growth in the number of employed persons with an increase of 55,600 (+69.2%).



## Employed part time

The average number of ACT usual residents employed part time in the 12 months ending February 2010 was 48,300, down 2.2% from the previous year (49,400). Nationally, the average number of people employed part time in the 12 months ending February 2010 was 3.2 million, up 5% (+144,100) from 2009 (3.1 million).

The proportion of people employed part time, aged 15-24 years, has consistently been higher than any other age group in the ACT and nationally. However, the proportion in the ACT has declined from 35.7% in 2005 to 34.4% in 2010, while nationally the decline was from 28.7% in 2005 to 27.3% in 2010.

## Occupation

### EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, By Occupation - Australian Capital Territory

Occupation major group <sup>(b)</sup>	February 2005		February 2010	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers	25.8	14.3	28.7	14.7
Professionals	51.3	28.3	63.6	32.6
Technicians and Trades Workers	20.6	11.4	20.2	10.3
Community and Personal Service Workers	17.6	9.8	18.0	9.2
Clerical and Administrative Workers	35.0	19.3	36.7	18.8
Sales Workers	15.6	8.6	13.9	7.1
Machinery Operators And Drivers	4.8	2.7	4.4	2.3
Labourers	10.2	5.6	9.6	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>180.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation \(ANZSCO\), First Edition, 2006](#).

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Based on occupation by major group, **Professionals** made up the largest proportion of employed persons in the ACT for the February 2010 quarter (32.6%). The group with the largest increase over the five years (2004 to 2009) was **Professionals**, with 12,300 more people employed in the February 2010 quarter than in 2005. The group experiencing the largest decrease was Sales Workers, falling 1,700 persons from the quarter ending February 2005 to 2010.



## Industry

### EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, By Industry - Australian Capital Territory

Industry division(b)	February 2005		February 2010	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5
Mining	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4.5	2.5	3.5	1.8
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.6
Construction	10.5	5.8	12.8	6.6
Wholesale Trade	2.9	1.6	3.2	1.6
Retail Trade	17.7	9.8	14.6	7.5
Accommodation and Food Services	11.4	6.3	10.9	5.6
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	5.0	2.8	5.3	2.7
Information Media and Telecommunications	5.1	2.8	4.4	2.3
Financial and Insurance Services	3.4	1.9	3.9	2.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	3.1	1.7	2.1	1.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.2	9.5	21.2	10.9
Administrative and Support Services	5.9	3.2	4.6	2.3
Public Administration and Safety	48.7	26.9	57.2	29.3
Education and Training	16.2	8.9	19.6	10.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	16.4	9.1	17.8	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>180.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC\) 2006 edition](#).

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

Based on employment by industry division, the largest employer in the ACT for the 12 months ending February quarter 2010 was **Public Administration and Safety** (57,200). This was also the industry with the largest increase in employed persons between the quarter ending February 2005 and quarter ending February 2010 (8,500 persons).

## Usual hours



# EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>, By Usual hours worked

	February 2010			
	Full time		Part time	
	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>				
0 hours	-	-	-	-
1-15 hours	0.3	0.2	19.2	39.8
16-29 hours	0.9	0.6	19.7	40.9
30-34 hours	1.2	0.8	9.1	18.8
35-39 hours	56.8	38.7	-	-
40 hours	39.1	26.7	-	-
41-44 hours	7.2	4.9	-	-
45-49 hours	14.9	10.2	-	-
50-59 hours	17.3	11.8	-	-
60 or more hours	9.1	6.2	-	-
Total	146.7	100.0	48.3	100.0
<b>Australia</b>				
0 hours	3.1	-	22.1	0.7
1-15 hours	11.9	0.2	1 241.9	38.6
16-29 hours	49.6	0.7	1 376.3	42.8
30-34 hours	78.7	1.0	579.1	18.0
35-39 hours	2 354.0	30.9	-	-
40 hours	2 288.0	30.0	-	-
41-44 hours	321.2	4.2	-	-
45-49 hours	791.8	10.4	-	-
50-59 hours	984.5	12.9	-	-
60 or more hours	735.0	9.6	-	-
Total	7 617.9	100.0	3 219.4	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average monthly data.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Usual hours worked by employed persons, on average, during the 12 months ending February 2010 differed between the ACT and Australia. A smaller proportion of full-time workers in the ACT worked 41 hours or more per week (33.1%) compared with Australia (37.1%). However, a larger proportion of ACT



full-time employed (65.4%) worked between 35-40 hours than the national average (60.9%). In the 12 months ending February 2010 the most common hours usually worked by people employed part time in the ACT and Australia were 16-29 hours per week (ACT 40.9%, Australia 42.8%).

### Average weekly earnings

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

		November 2008	November 2009
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>			
Earnings	\$	1 075.2	1 126.8
Change from previous quarter	%	2.1	1.1
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	6.5	4.8
<b>Australia</b>			
Earnings	\$	909.0	953.7
Change from previous quarter	%	1.0	1.6
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	3.8	4.9

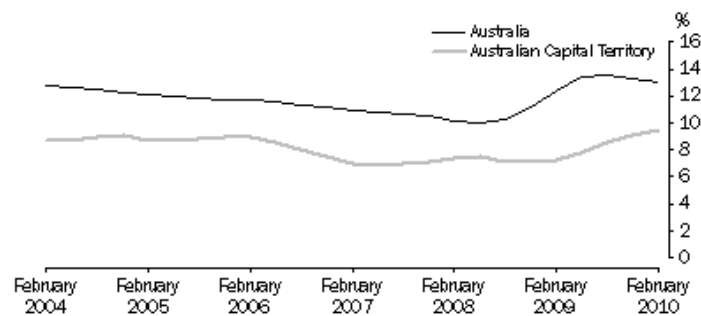
Source: [Average Weekly Earning, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)

In trend terms, Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) of \$1,127 for the ACT in November 2009 were \$173 higher than the national average of \$954. AWE increased 4.8% between November 2008 and November 2009 for the ACT (from \$1,075 to \$1,127) and 4.9% for Australia (from \$909 to \$954).

### Underutilisation rate

#### LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE(a), Trend





(a) The labour underutilisation rate is the unemployed plus the underemployed as a percentage of the labour force for persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

In trend terms, the labour force underutilisation rate for Australia generally fell between February 2004 and May 2008 to a low of 10.0% and has since risen to 13.0% in Feb 2010. Over the same period, the labour force underutilisation rate for ACT has increased by only 0.8 percentage points (8.7% in the February quarter 2004 to 9.5% in the February quarter 2010).

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### VITAL STATISTICS

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## Introduction

The statistics presented in this commentary are the latest available at the time of publishing and will be updated or added to on a continuing basis.

Vital statistics relate to specified and defined vital events such as births, deaths, marriages and divorces, the relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person or persons concerned. This commentary focuses vital statistics in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

Vital statistics are an essential input for the planning of human development. Knowledge of the size and characteristics of a country's population on a timely basis is a prerequisite to socioeconomic planning. Because a population increases by the addition of births and decreases by the subtraction of deaths, information about the number of births and deaths occurring in a population is crucial for estimating the natural increase (or decrease) and the annual change in population size and structure for that population. Information on the number of births occurring over a time period, classified by various characteristics of the women giving birth, constitutes the basis for analysis of the dynamics of reproduction. Information on deaths, classified by various characteristics of the deceased, especially age and sex, is necessary for calculating life-tables and estimating the probability of dying at various ages. The fertility and mortality estimates, derived from births and deaths statistics respectively, are essential for a variety of purposes, including an understanding of the growth dynamics of the population concerned; an assessment of the human aspects of socioeconomic development; the measurement of the risks of dying for males and females at specific ages for insurance and social security purposes; and for population projections (Endnote 1)

Statistics on births and deaths in the ACT are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from information provided by the ACT Office of Regulatory Services. Refer to [Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0) and [Deaths, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3302.0) for details. The statistics are compiled for a calendar year in which the birth or death was registered. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of place of usual residence of the mother and death statistics are presented on the basis of place of usual residence of the deceased.

Statistics on marriages and divorces in the ACT are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from information provided by the ACT Office of Regulatory Services and Family Courts. Refer to [Marriages and Divorces, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3310.0) for details.



Marriage statistics provide valuable information for the analysis of family formation in the ACT on registered marriages by age, previous marital status, country of birth and relative country of birth of both males and females, type of celebrant, and whether couples live together prior to marriage. Crude and age-specific marriage rates are also provided. Divorces statistics provide information on divorces granted in Australia in 2008. Key indicators of divorces in the ACT, based on the location of the court granting divorce, are included in the analytical commentary.

## Births

In 2008, there were 4,800 births registered to mothers usually resident in ACT. Of these, 4,700 births occurred within the ACT while an additional 100 births occurred interstate. The total of 4,800 births to ACT mothers is an increase of 1% on the previous year. The sex ratio at birth was 106 male births to every 100 female births and this was only marginally above the national average. Of the 4,800 births 170 were multiple births, of which, all were twins (i.e. 86 confinements).

Due to cross-border mobility as a result of the geographic proximity of the ACT and NSW, typically there are more births registered in the ACT each year than there are births to mothers usually resident in the ACT. In 2008, there were 5,600 births registered in the ACT. Of these 4,700 (84%) were to ACT mothers while 900 (16%) lived outside the ACT. By far the majority of these non-ACT births were to mothers who lived in NSW.

It should be noted that births usually have a time interval (or lag) between occurrence and registration, which can be attributed to either a delay by the parent(s) in the submission of a form to the registry or a delay in registry processing. Of the 5,600 births registered in the ACT in 2008, 91% occurred in 2008, 8% occurred in 2007 and the remaining 1% occurred in 2006 or earlier years.

### BIRTHS, Summary statistics: Australian Capital Territory

		1998	2005	2006	2007	2008
Births to mothers usually resident in the ACT						
Registered in the ACT	no.	3 887	4 128	4 400	4 663	4 718
Registered elsewhere in Australia	no.	95	78	79	90	86
Total	no.	3 982	4 206	4 479	4 753	4 804
Sex ratio at births(a)	rate	101.5	102.3	105.5	104.4	105.7



#### Births registered in the ACT

To mothers usually resident in the ACT	no.	3 887	4 128	4 400	4 663	4 718
To mothers resident elsewhere in Australia	no.	596	817	885	936	930
Total	no.	4 483	4 945	5 285	5 599	5 648

(a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

Source: [Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0), ABS data available on request, Births collection.

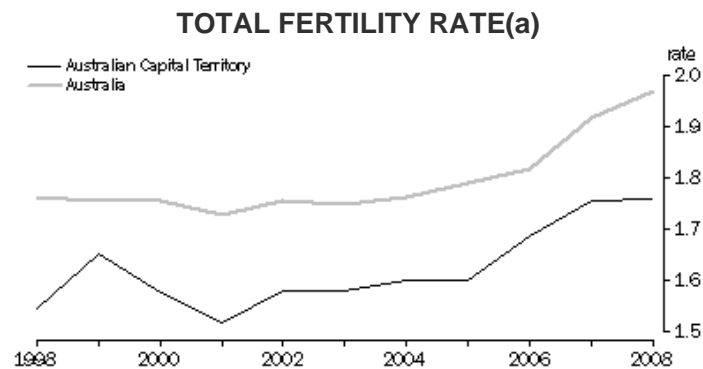
## Fertility rates

Total fertility rate is defined as the sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if at each year of her reproductive life she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the current year. For additional reference, refer to the Glossary of Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).

Over the last decade the total fertility rate for the ACT was consistently lower than the national average (see graph below).

Consistent with national trends, the age-specific fertility rates for 2008 in the ACT were highest for women aged 30-34 years (130.6 births per 1,000 women in this age group). While the ACT's total fertility rate for women has gradually increased from a low in 2001 of 1.52 to 1.76 in 2008 it is still much lower than the replacement level of 2.1 and it has the lowest teenage fertility rate in Australia.

The crude birth rate is the number of births registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. The crude birth rate for the ACT has risen from a low in 2005 of 12.7 to 13.9 births per 1,000 population recorded in both 2007 and 2008.



(a) Births per woman.

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).



## FERTILITY RATES, Australian Capital Territory

	2005 rate	2006 rate	2007 rate	2008 rate
Age-specific fertility rates(a)				
15-19 years(b)	9.1	9.1	10.3	8.0
20-24 years	31.8	32.5	34.5	35.3
25-29 years	82.2	87.7	92.3	84.3
30-34 years	118.3	125.2	127.8	130.6
35-39 years	66.4	69.3	71.5	77.5
40-44 years	12.0	13.5	13.8	15.5
45-49 years(c)	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
Total fertility rate(d)	1.600	1.688	1.755	1.760
Crude birth rate(e)	12.7	13.4	13.9	13.9

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

(b) Includes births to mother aged less than 15 years.

(c) Includes births to mother aged 50 years and over.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Births per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Source: [Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0).

## Deaths

For the most part, statistics presented in [Deaths, Australia \(cat. no. 3302.0\)](#) refer to deaths registered during the calendar year. As with births, deaths are presented on the basis of state of usual residence of the deceased (unless otherwise stated), which may not necessarily be the state of occurrence or the state of registration of the death.

The total number of deaths of residents of the ACT increased in the past decade from 1,300 in 1998 to 1,700 deaths in 2008.

In 2008, a total of 1,900 deaths were registered in the ACT, of these 1,600 or 84% were usual residents of the ACT and the remainder were deaths of residents of other states.

Taking into account the effect of changes in the age structure of the ACT over time, the standardised death rate for the ACT decreased from 6.6 deaths to 5.8 deaths per 1,000 standard population between 1998 and 2008, resulting in the ACT consistently having one of the lowest standardised death rates of



the states and territories. In comparison, the standardised death rate for Australia decreased from 7.2 deaths to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population over the same period.

### DEATHS, Summary statistics: Australian Capital Territory

		1998	2005	2006	2007	2008
Deaths of usual residents of the ACT						
Registered in the ACT	no.	1 202	1 438	1 419	1 545	1 646
Registered elsewhere in Australia	no.	70	53	65	52	51
Total	no.	1 272	1 491	1 484	1 597	1 697
Standardised death rate(a)	rate	6.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.8
Life expectancy at birth						
Males	years	77.5	79.9	80.0	80.3	80.1
Females	years	81.6	84.0	83.9	84.0	84.0
Median age at death						
Males	years	72.7	75.3	76.0	76.6	78.1
Females	years	78.8	82.0	82.6	82.4	83.0
Deaths registered in the ACT						
Resident of the ACT	no.	1 202	1 438	1 419	1 545	1 646
Resident elsewhere in Australia	no.	220	260	237	236	285
Total	no.	1 422	1 698	1 656	1 781	1 931

(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

Source: [Deaths, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3302.0); ABS data available on request, Deaths collection.

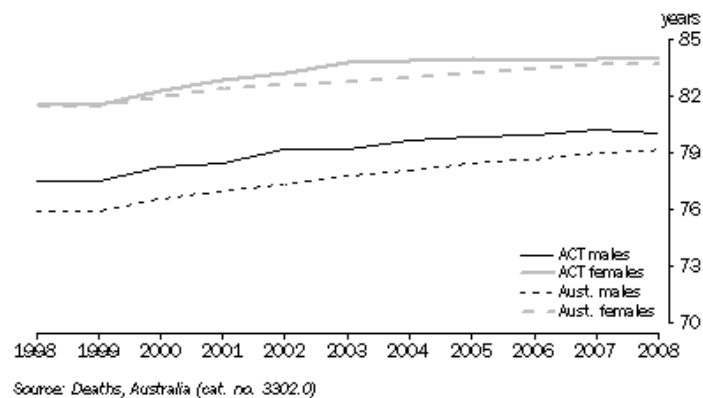
### Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime. For additional reference, refer to the [Deaths, Australia \(cat. no. 3302.0\)](#).

Life expectancy at birth for boys born in the ACT in 2006-2008 was 80.1 years, while life expectancy for girls was 84.0 years. This was higher than the national average for both sexes. Nationally, life expectancy at birth increased between 1998 and 2008 by 3.3 years to 79.2 years for males and by 2.2 years to 83.7 for females.

### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, Australian Capital Territory and Australia - 1998-2008





## Causes of death

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of causes of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. Currently ICD 10th revision is used for Australian causes of death statistics. Refer to [Causes of Death, Australia \(cat. no. 3303.0\)](#) for additional details.

According to Causes of Death, Australia, the four main causes of death for ACT residents in 2008 were Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99), Neoplasms (C00-D48), External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98) and Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99).

Of all deaths of people with a state of usual residence of the ACT, 31.5% or 534 were caused by Diseases of the circulatory system. Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25) accounted for 44.4% (237) of all Diseases of the circulatory system, followed by Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69) with 27.9% (149).

Neoplasms (cancer) accounted for 29.2% or 495 of all deaths in the ACT. This was followed by External causes of morbidity and mortality (e.g. accidents, poisoning and violence) which accounted for 7.1% or 121 deaths and Diseases of the nervous system with 101 or 6.0%.

## Marriages

In 2008, there were 1,674 marriages registered in the ACT, an increase of 64 from 1,610 marriages registered for 2007.





(a) Care should be taken in interpreting these figures as marriage data is by state of registration rather than usual residence. See Explanatory Notes 30-31 for further information.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0);  
*Marriages, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0)

The crude marriage rate reflects the number of marriages per 1,000 estimated resident population (ERP). The crude marriage rate of the ACT has been lower than that of Australia in recent years. The ACT crude marriage is 4.8 marriages per 1,000 ERP for 2008. Nationally, the crude marriage rate is 5.5 marriages per 1,000 ERP for 2008.

Marriages in which neither party had been previously married accounted for 69% of registered marriages in the ACT in 2008, similar to the proportion recorded the previous year. There were 304 marriages (18%) in which one party had been married previously and 219 marriages (13%) in which both parties were re-marrying.

The median marriage age continued to increase in the ACT in 2008. Over the past 10 years, the median age for males increased from 29.8 years in 1998 to 31.8 years in 2008. Similarly, the median age of females marrying has increased from 27.6 years in 1998 to 29.1 years in 2008.

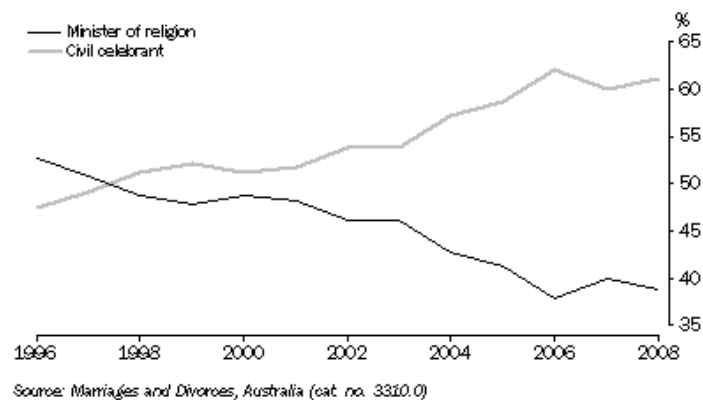
In the ACT during 2008, the median age at marriage for grooms who had never been married was 29.4 years, while for brides it was 27.7 years. Divorcees who remarried in the ACT in 2008 had median ages of 45.9 years for grooms and 42.2 years for brides. These were comparable with the ages nationally.

The percentage of couples that were living together before marriage has increased over recent years. Of the 1,674 couples who registered a marriage in the ACT in 2008, 81.4% indicated that they had cohabited prior to registering their marriage. This figure was 71.5% a decade ago.

In 2008, 1024 (61.2%) marriages in the ACT were performed by Civil celebrants, while 650 (38.8%) were performed by Ministers of religion. Marriages performed by a Minister of Religion have been decreasing in popularity in favour of a Civil celebrant. In 1989, Civil celebrants performed for 44.2% of all ACT marriages, while in 1998, Civil celebrants overtook Ministers of religion as the preferred officiate. Of the 650 marriages performed by Ministers of religion in 2008, the most common rites used were Catholic (36.3%), followed by Anglican (21.7%).

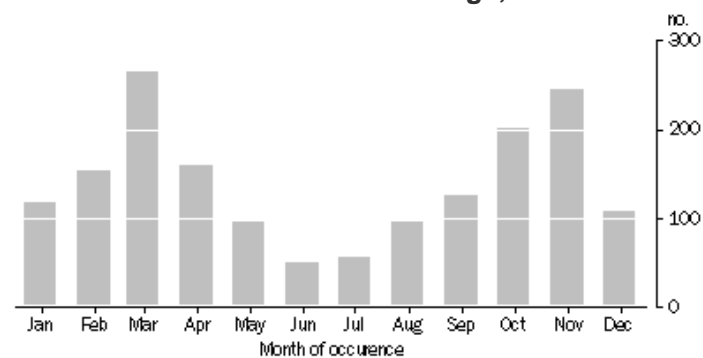
#### **MARRIAGES, By Category of celebrant - ACT**





March was the most popular month for marriages in 2008 in the ACT, with 15.8% of marriages being performed, followed by November with 14.6%. June was the least popular month for marriages, with only 3.0% of marriages taking place in that month. In 2008, the most significant increase occurred during August with a 74.5% increase in the number of marriages due to a large number being performed on the 8/8/08. This was due to the fact that the date has been given special significance in the Chinese community. There were 22 marriages on this date which was the highest number of marriages occurring on a Friday in the ACT throughout the year. The next most popular Friday for marriages to be performed was 29 February 2008 when 11 marriages took place. Saturday 1 March was the most popular day of 2008 to get married in the ACT, with 48 marriage ceremonies being performed on that day.

**Month of occurrence of marriage, ACT - 2008**



## Divorces

There were 1,351 divorces registered in the ACT in 2008, an increase 1.4% from the 1,333 registered in



2007.

The state of registration is not considered a reliable proxy for usual residence because some Family Courts have responsibility for hearing divorce cases relating to residents of other states or territories. For example, courts in the Australian Capital Territory hear cases from much of south-eastern New South Wales and parts of Victoria due to the proximity of the court for residents of this area. Due to the large number of divorces granted in the Australian Capital Territory to usual residents of other states and territories, the crude divorce rate and age specific divorce rates of the Australian Capital Territory are not reliable and so are not produced in this publication.

The median age at divorce has continued to increase in the ACT, as it has Australia-wide. In 2008, the median age at divorce increased to 44.9 years for men and 42.4 years for women and an overall increase of 4.0 years for males and 4.5 years for females since 1998. Nationally, the median age at divorce was 44.1 years for men and 41.4 years for women in 2008. This is an increase of 3.6 years for both males and females since 1998.

For couples divorcing in the ACT in 2008, the median duration from marriage to divorce was 13.3 years, higher than the national median duration of 12.3 years. The median duration from marriage to separation was also higher in the ACT at 9.8 years compared with 8.8 years nationally.

In 2008, 40.8% of all divorces applied for in the ACT were initiated jointly, compared with 35.2% nationally. 32.1% of applicants were initiated by females and 27.1% of applicants were initiated by males.

***End note:***

1. United Nations, **Economic and Social Council, Statistical Commission Thirtieth Session**, E/CN.3/1999/10, p.13, United Nations, 1-5 March 1999.

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### Introduction

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a widely used economic indicator, that provides a general measure of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by Australian households. Prices are measured in each of the eight state and territory capital cities. The CPI 'basket' is split into 11 major groups:



- Food
- Alcohol and tobacco
- Clothing and footwear
- Housing
- Household contents and services
- Health
- Transportation
- Communication
- Recreation
- Education
- Financial and insurance services.

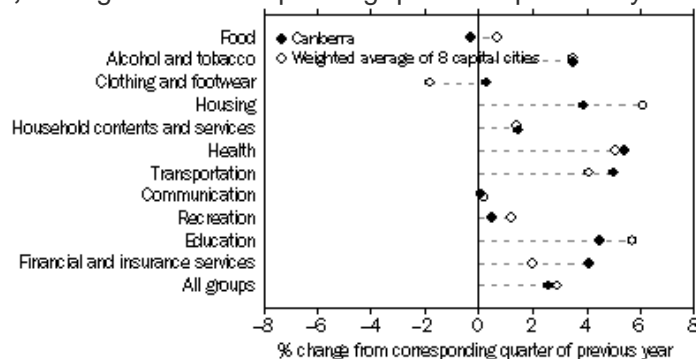
These groups contain the 90 expenditure classes, which in turn contain a selection of the individual items which are priced each quarter.

Further information about the CPI is contained in [Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#), 2005 (cat. no. 6461.0).

### Change from previous year

In the year to March 2010, the All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 2.6% for Canberra and 2.9% nationally (weighted average of the eight capital cities). In Canberra, the most significant price rise occurred in Health, up 5.4%. The most significant rise nationally was in Housing, up 6.1%. The most significant fall in Canberra occurred for Food, down 0.3% and nationally in Clothing and footwear, down 1.8%.

**CPI GROUPS**, Change from corresponding quarter of previous year - Mar Qtr 2010



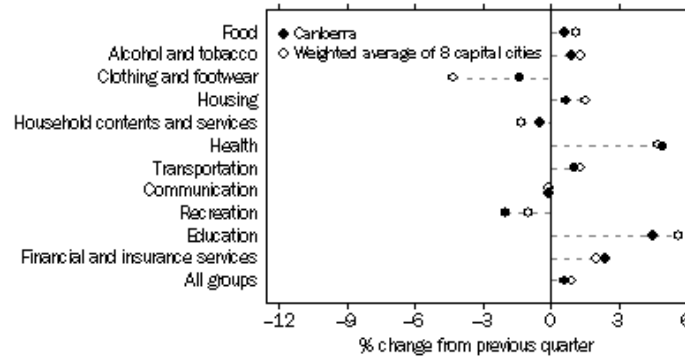
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

### Change from previous quarter



In the March quarter 2010 the All Groups CPI rose by 0.6% for Canberra, and 0.9% nationally (weighted average of eight capital cities). The most significant price rise in Canberra occurred in Health, up 4.9% and nationally in Education up 5.6%. The most significant fall for Canberra occurred for Recreation, down 2.0% in Canberra and nationally in Clothing and footwear, down 4.3% nationally.

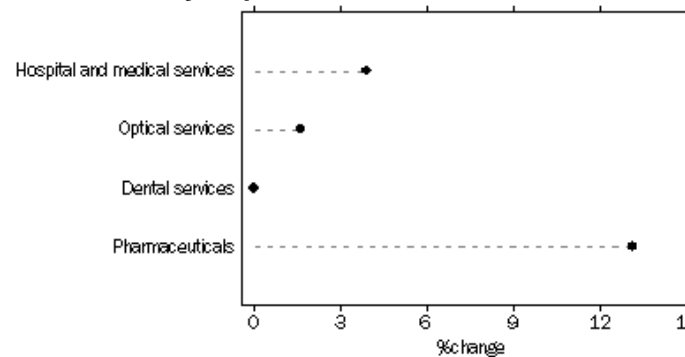
#### CPI GROUPS, Change from previous quarter - Mar Qtr 2010



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

The largest contributor to the increase of 0.6% in the CPI for Canberra in March quarter 2010 was Health (+4.9%). Within the Health group, the key driver of the increase was the price for Pharmaceuticals, which rose by 13.1% in the quarter.

#### Consumer Price Index by Expenditure Class, Canberra - Health - Mar Qtr 10



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).



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### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION DEMOGRAPHY

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[Population](#)

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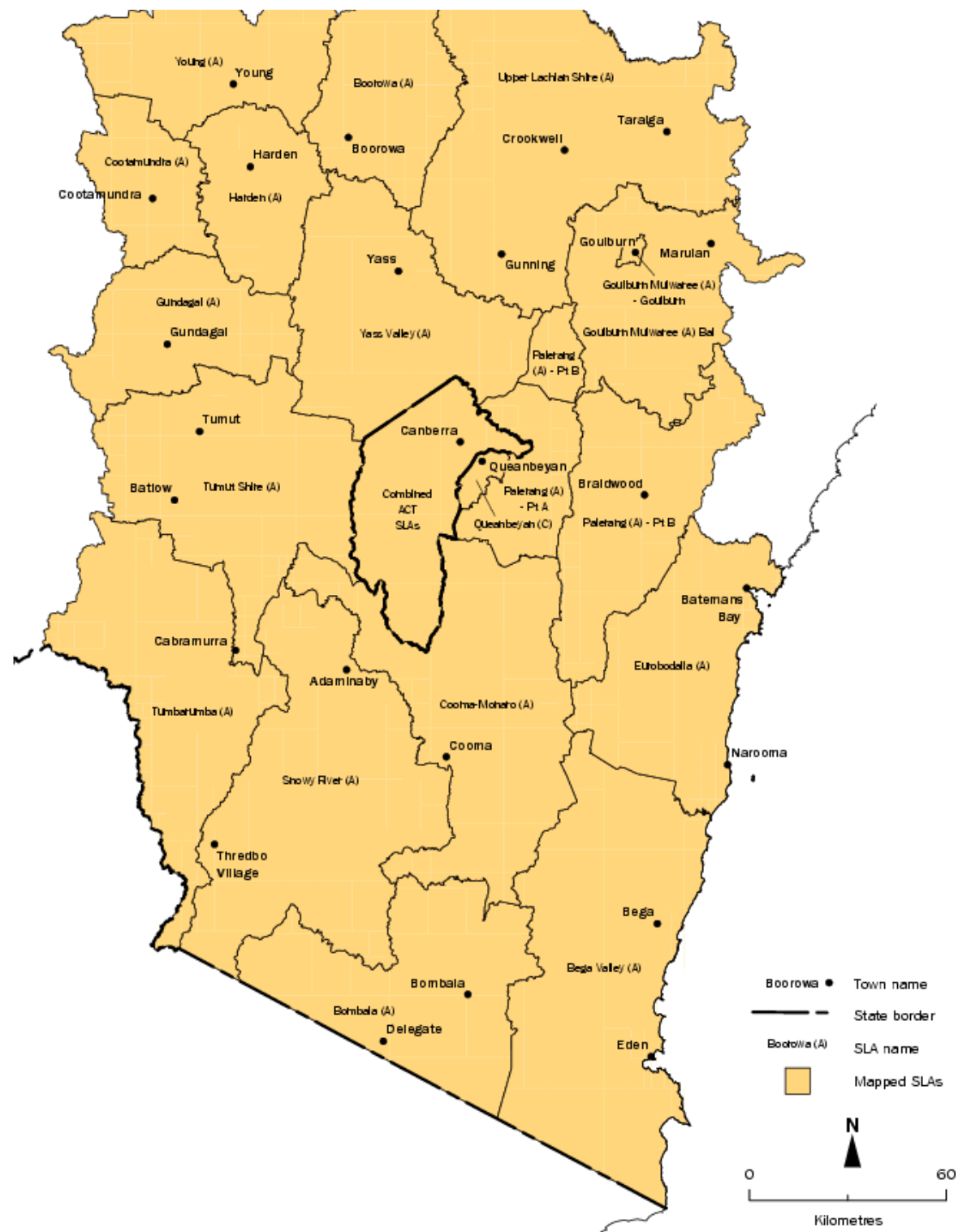
The Australian Capital Region (ACR) comprises the ACT and the 17 surrounding Local Government Areas. State, territory, and local representatives from these areas meet regularly to discuss common issues through the Regional Leaders Forum (RLF).

#### Map of the Region

##### Statistical Local Areas









## Population

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION<sup>(a)</sup>, Australian Capital Region - By Statistical Local Area

	2009
	psns
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	
Acton	p1 963
Ainslie	p5 320
Braddon	p4 134
Campbell	p3 332
City	p1 244
Dickson	p2 157
Downer	p3 579
Duntroon	p1 647
Hackett	p3 008
Kowen	p48
Lyneham	p4 871
Majura	p124
O'Connor	p5 445
Reid	p1 639
Russell	p -
Turner	p3 545
Watson	p4 777
Aranda	p2 511
Belconnen Town Centre	p3 517
Belconnen - SSD Bal	p42
Bruce	p4 919
Charnwood	p3 193
Cook	p2 998
Dunlop	p6 859
Evatt	p5 578
Florey	p5 363
Flynn	p3 696
Fraser	p2 223
Giralang	p3 425
Hawker	p2 991



Higgins	p3 197
Holt	p4 994
Kaleen	p7 801
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- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) The dataset contains estimates of the resident population of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) as at 30 June 2009. Estimates for 2009 are preliminary, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. SLAs are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2009 Edition for all years. Further information about the estimates should be obtained from the Explanatory Notes of [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0).

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